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"BOOSTING" SEATTLE. THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE PACIFIC.

The Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and San Francisco, through their respective "Publicity Bureaux," are waging a great campaign for supremacy as the American port of the Pacific. There are many points in the following statement issued by the Seattle Bureau which will possess an interest for people on this side of the Pacific connected with Shipping:

No vessel in the history of the Pacific Coast ever received the reception accorded the U.S.S. Shipping Board steamship *Wenatchee*, which made a triumphant entry to the Port of Seattle Monday afternoon. The liner, which will inaugurate the regular American-owned and operated passenger service between Seattle and the Orient, was met down the Straits by a convoy of ocean-going ships, "excursion" vessels, naval craft, and mosquito fleet. As the vessel passed the forts at various points on the Sound, guns boomed out a welcome, airplanes hovered overhead, and as the liner pulled up to Pier B, Smith Cove Terminal, a dock 1,500 feet long and 367 feet wide, thousands gave her a lusty welcome as aerial bombs were exploded, flying the flags of the ship, the Shipping Board, and other insignia. Speeches of welcome were made by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Seattle and Wenatchee, the city after which the vessel was named. The *Wenatchee* sailed for the Orient April 9th. Besides a number of leading business men of New York and other Eastern cities, the *Wenatchee* has as passengers forty prominent business men of this city, Tacoma and other parts of this state, and Major General Leonard Wood and staff. General Wood goes to the Philippines on a special mission of investigation at the appointment of President Harding. Mr. Roy O. Hadley, secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, goes as a representative of the Chamber. When the *Wenatchee* sailed for the Orient she was loaded to the hatches with freight and left on the dock about 3,000 tons for which she had no room. Thousands of citizens gave the *Wenatchee* "God Speed" as she sailed.

COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN LINES. This port has trans-Pacific passenger service, but it is furnished by Japanese and British lines and thus the Shipping Board, by assigning the *Wenatchee* and four other passenger liners for operation from this port, is going into direct competition with these foreign lines. Seattle promises to be the battleground of the Pacific as far as the Shipping Board is concerned. The distance from Seattle to the Orient is shorter by far than from any California port and also because Seattle has four trans-continental railroads at its back, Japanese shipping interests have mainly concentrated their terminals on Puget Sound. Illustrative of the advantage of the shorter distance from Seattle is the action of Major-General Leonard A. Wood, who, by cancelling a reservation on the *Scudor*, sailing from San Francisco April 2nd, to go on the *Wenatchee* from Seattle April 9th, was able to spend one week more in the United States and arrive in Manila four days sooner, thus saving eleven days by leaving from Seattle instead of San Francisco. The saving in distance is due to Seattle's northern location, giving Seattle the benefit of the earth's curvature over her rival for Pacific commerce 604 nautical miles nearer the Equator, putting Seattle in much closer touch with Siberian, Japanese and Chinese ports. The actual difference in distance over the accepted trade routes is as follows:

Seattle to Yokohama, via the Great Circle, 4,263 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, via Honolulu, 5,638 miles, a difference of 1,375 miles in favor of Seattle. Should San Francisco elect to route her commerce over the Northern route, the Great Circle, the advantage in favor of Seattle would still be 875 miles, representing a saving of from one to two days in sailing time, according to the speed of the vessel. Seattle's advantage in distance to Vladivostok is 235 miles, advantage to Hongkong 369 miles, and to Batavia 369 miles.

As vessels of the *Wenatchee* class are under operating cost approximately \$5,000 per day, the saving time is an important element and has had its influence in the allocation of the *Wenatchee* and her four sister ships by the United States Shipping Board to the Admiral Line for the establishment of the new fast passenger and freight service to the Orient to meet the competition of foreign lines which have all but monopolized business over this route. Inauguration of the American service means that still more trans-Pacific mail will be handled through the Seattle post office. On a check a year ago it was found that American postal service sent 75 mails during September and October from Puget Sound to China and Japan as against 10 from San Francisco; also 65 mails were sent from Puget Sound to the Philippines as against 20 from San Francisco, as the bulk of the mail moves over the direct route. Seattle is also 100 miles nearer by rail to New York and Chicago than San Francisco. With the new American trans-Pacific service and the present Japanese sailings there will be a passenger boat for the Orient out of Puget Sound every week.

FEEDER SERVICE. "American vessels," says Capt. F. W. Brooks of the steamship *Eldridge*, are loading cargo while foreign vessels are lying idle, due in large measure to the activity of American ships. The Shipping Board engaged in feeder service. Such a service operated by the Admiral Line brings in cargo from Chinese coast points to Shanghai and Hongkong to direct American vessels, thus affording conditions in the Orient are improving, particularly in seacoast towns, he said. "The first shipment of food from the Pacific Coast to famine-stricken people of northern China was made on the *Wenatchee*," Robert C. Hill, who is connected with the China relief fund work here, said the three carloads of food stuffs, including wheat, were donated by farmers of Eastern Washington and (Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIP FOR THE YANGTZE AT SCOTSTOWN. A GLIMPSE OF YARROW'S ACTIVITIES.

Several shipyards in Great Britain, which in the past have specialized in the construction of the lighter types of warships, have undergone a transformation during the period since the Armistice, to enable them to build merchant vessels of considerably heavier scantlings, says the *Empire Mail*. At Messrs. Yarrow's shipyard at Scotstoun, the transformation is that it is almost a new yard. Strictly speaking, this is true of only one portion of the yard and not to that part which has always been set aside for the construction of shallow draft vessels. Seven or eight vessels of the shallow draft type, varying from 75 feet to 230 feet in length, are in course of construction, in most cases being bolted together, the intention being to disassemble them and ship them in "knocked down" condition to various parts of the world for re-erection there.

A FAMOUS SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMER. One of the larger shallow draft steamers which is now being dismantled is an exact repeat of the *Shu-han*, built at the same yard in 1913, and which has made a great name for herself by regularly navigating the difficult passage of the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, where so many vessels have failed. It is well known that the *Shu-han* has been a most profitable investment for her owners. In connection with this steamer, it is of interest to note that an officer of a shipping company who had been sent to study the Yangtze with a view to reporting the best type of vessel for service there, wrote: "This combination is found in the *Shu-han*, which to this day is incomparably the best steamer as yet built for the Upper Yangtze." A larger steamer of this special design is nearing completion near the above vessel and is intended for the same run.

NEW MACHINERY INSTALLED. The part of Yarrow's shipyard where merchant ship vessels are being built is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances for dealing with that class of work. Many new machines have been installed recently, including the latest type of power-driven beam benders and dies for flanging and beveling; and a complete new compressed air installation for pneumatic tools. The new lay out of the railway lines facilitates the conveyance of material to the different parts of the plant's shops, to the frame-bending shop and to the building berths. The berths themselves have been laid out afresh, there being six of these on the same frontage as was formerly occupied by the ten berths which were suitable for destroyers. The shipways are equipped with a new system of steel derricks and electric hoists. The staging is carried on steel standards, sliding in steel foundations, which enables them to be placed as required for building vessels of any beam and renders it unnecessary to remove any of the standards when a vessel is launched.

Messrs. Yarrow have paid particular attention to the working of the shell plating of the merchant vessels with a view to furnishing as few plates as possible. We understand that of the whole number of shell plates on one of their 3,500 ton d.w. vessels only about three are worked hot. Some of the cargo steamers of 3,500 tons d.w. are nearing completion. Two or three cargo vessels of about 600-1,000 tons d.w. are in various stages of construction on other berths. Messrs. Yarrow's engine department is larger than required for producing the machinery for the merchant ships built in their own shipyard, and, as would be expected, they are constructing engines for hulls built elsewhere. Several sets of triple expansion engines are completed in their shops. One of these will be installed on the 3,500 d.w. steamer referred to above. These engines develop 1,100 h.p., and are specially designed for super-heated steam.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.
The Corps will take part with other "Troops in Garrison" on the King's Birthday Parade, on Friday, June 3rd, 1921.

A practice parade for above will be held at Headquarters on Friday, the 27th inst., at 6.30 p.m.
Dress—Review Order, i.e., drill khaki, trousers, helmets, rifles, belts, and side-arms.

Scottish Company wear helmets not balmoral caps.

CADET COMPANY.
Parade.—All N.C.O.s. and cadets will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 24th inst. (Empire Day), at 8.45 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order with helmets.
G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt. Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921.

The Northern Pacific brought the tonnage to port terminals here free of charge. The Port Commission agrees to eliminate all but stevedoring charges on the shipment, while freight on the *Wenatchee* was to be paid by public spirited citizens who had bought space certificates so that the food could be delivered in China free of charge. Substantial donations of money which have been sent to China have been given in connection with the relief work but this is the first shipment of food stuffs. Following a discussion of the trade possibilities between this port and China it was decided to form an advisory council to act as a business body to which will be referred questions relating to trade, diplomatic relations, banking and currency, research, education, reception to visitors, and membership.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE

SEMOLINA
SOUFFLE.

Ingredients.—1 pint milk, 111 oz.
the NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream,
1 good oz. sugar, 3 oz. semolina, 3 eggs,
salt, flavoring.

Method.—Put the semolina into a pan with the milk and let it boil, adding sugar and beat well. Now add yolks of eggs, cream, and lastly whites, beaten stiffly. Pour into a greased soufflé tin, cover with greased paper and steam for 1 hour. Turn out and serve at once.



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Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

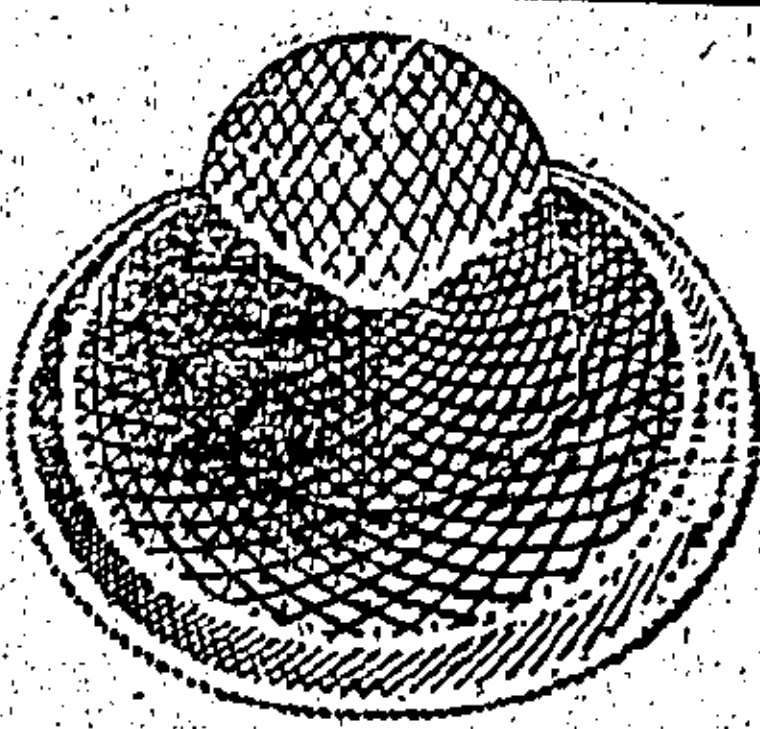
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AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS. CHARGE OF FORGING A MORTGAGE DEED. DEFENDANT COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

By sitting late, the Court, yesterday afternoon, completed the hearing of the case in which Pang Kun is charged with forging a mortgage deed by signing his brother's name. It is alleged that the offence was committed on February 2nd, 1907, in the office of Mr. F. X. D'Almada. The defendant has spent some years in America and only returned to the Colony this year, when he was arrested at the instance of the man who lent \$4,000 on the mortgage.

In 1910, the mortgage deed formed the subject of an action, originated by the defendant's brother, in the Supreme Court, and it was then ordered by Mr. Justice Gompertz to be cancelled and impounded.

At yesterday's hearing it was intimated that, since Mr. D'Almada's return to the Colony the previous day, the solicitors of both the complainant and the defendant had been taking steps to subpoena Mr. D'Almada to give evidence as to the execution of the alleged fraudulent deed, before him, in 1907. He actually attended on the subpoena of the prosecution.

MEMORIES OF FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

Mr. D'Almada said he had no personal recollection of this transaction, which took place fourteen years ago, but he produced his diary for 1907 which contained entries relating to the proceedings. The salient features of these were that the name of Pang Ho was given as the mortgagor, and these words occurred: "Attending Chun Poi Chee on calling, and he informed me he knew Pang Ho very well."

Mr. Jenkin (for the complainant): For what purpose did you make that entry?

Mr. D'Almada: For purposes of identity. I did not know Pang Ho.

Is that the usual method of satisfying yourself?—It is one of the methods. Another method is to send to the solicitors who prepared the last deed, to identify. In this case, when the mortgagee tells me himself that he knows the man, there is no necessity for doing that.

At this distance of time you cannot say whether either of the two brothers, in Court, is the man who signed the deed?—No.

Pang Ho was unknown to you, the property was unknown, and the title was unknown: in those circumstances would you require the production of the title deeds?—I cannot say, how, whether they were produced, as it was the mortgage of only a moiety, but I certainly would require it. In fact, I think in all cases it is the common practice.

I should think so, or enormous frauds could be practised. Looking at your diary, this is such a case?—Yes.

Further questions were directed to elicit that the title deeds must have been called for on the occasion of the execution of the mortgage in 1907, to the supposed Pang Ho. Mr. D'Almada said he could not say positively that he must have seen the deeds but he agreed that, unless he departed from ordinary practice, he must have asked for them. He also agreed that, as there was a receipt clause in the deed, the \$4,000 must have been handed over in his presence.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Jenkin): This evidence seems to me to rather defeat your case.

Mr. Jenkin: Really!

Mr. Alabaster (for the defence): Yes, destroys it.

The Magistrate: The mortgagee goes and tells the solicitor that he knows the mortgagor "very well" and now says he never knew him at all!

Mr. Jenkin: If your Worship feels that Mr. D'Almada's evidence has undermined the prosecution instead of strengthening it—

The Magistrate: I certainly do, at present.

Mr. Jenkin: I take exactly the reverse view. I have a further witness as to handwriting, which I don't think is necessary unless your Worship desires to hear it, as there is direct evidence of two people, who say they saw the defendant write.

The Magistrate: What evidence have you in this case as to witnesses who saw the defendant writing?

Mr. Jenkin: The complainant and his nephew.

A CAUTIOUS WITNESS.

Chun Kwok Ming, translator to the Supreme Court, was called. He said he had given evidence before on handwriting in Chinese characters.

The witness was asked, with reference to the alleged forgery and an admitted signature of the defendants, whether the common character, "Pang," was in the same handwriting, or not in his opinion. He replied: "Practically, they are resembling each other."

Mr. Jenkin: Do you think they are written by the same man, or not?

Witness: Possibly they may have been written by the same person.

And possibly not, eh?—Possibly.

Mr. Alabaster did not cross-examine.

The Magistrate: You won't commit yourself any further?

Witness: Possibly.

What is your opinion, Mr. Chun, if you have one? You say you are always being called to give an opinion. What is your opinion?—My opinion is that they might have been written by the same person.

The Magistrate: That, again, is not an opinion, that they "might have been." Can you say definitely that they were, or that they were not, written by the same person?

After a further examination of the signatures for some moments, the witness said, "I think they are the same handwriting."

The Magistrate: Can you give any reasons for that?

The witness indicated points of similarity and when shown the real Pang Ho's signature, at the foot of his evidence, he said, at once, "That is quite different."

Mr. Alabaster: When I did not cross-examine, there was no evidence. Obviously, if the Court practically calls on the witness to give some evidence—

The Magistrate agreed that the evidence was given rather in answer to his questions than to Mr. Jenkin's and gave Mr. Alabaster an opportunity to cross-examine.

Mr. Alabaster (to the witness): Do you adhere to your opinion that possibly this may not have been written by the same person?

Witness: I think they are written by the same person.

Why didn't you say so before? Was it because the Court asked you?—No, I did not see them write it.

Mr. Alabaster: How often does an expert see the specimen written on which he is called to give evidence?

The witness explained that often signatures were written in his presence for him to examine and compare.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Alabaster if his questions were not rather reflecting on the impartiality of the Court.

Mr. Alabaster: Not a bit. I was reflecting on the politeness of the witness. The Court has a right to press for a definite opinion and the witness obligingly gave it.

The Magistrate: Yes, but not an opinion one way. I hope I made it clear that it was one way, or the other. (To the witness): Mr. Alabaster has suggested that you said what you did, when I questioned you, because you thought I wanted that answer, or a definite answer?

Witness: Further examination makes me form a definite opinion.

In fairness to the witness, Mr. Jenkin mentioned that until he got into the witness box he had never seen the two signatures for comparison, but only one signature and a photographic enlargement, which might be more hampering than otherwise, as it would be out of scale.

This concluded the case, for the prosecution.

THE DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

Alluding to the fact that, in the course of the case so many of the defendant's friends had been called by the prosecution, Mr. Alabaster remarked, "I call the defendant. My friends have called everybody else, but it was not in their power to call him." Mr. Alabaster then very briefly examined Pang Kun, the defendant.

"You know," he remarked, "that it is said you executed a mortgage deed on February 2nd, 1907?"

"I did not," replied the defendant.

He further denied that he had ever been to Mr. D'Almada's office. He had known the complainant for 20 years; he and his brother called the complainant "uncle." He went to U.S.A. in 1908, not "three months after the mortgage" as had been alleged.

Cross-examined, the defendant said he did not know, until after he was arrested, that the mortgage deed had been set aside. He declared that he had borrowed \$3,000 on February 2nd, 1907, from the complainant on a promissory note. This the complainant, at an earlier hearing, had denied.

Mr. Jenkin asked the defendant to explain, if his story were true, how it came about that the complainant should pay \$4,000, the same day, to a man whom he must have known was impersonating the defendant.

The defendant said he could not explain this.

Mr. Jenkin: If you can think of a motive why he should do this, in order to charge you with forgery 14 years afterwards, I should like you to give me one. I can give you one for your conduct, but I should like you to give me one for his.

Defendant: I don't know.

If your story is true, he committed the grossest fraud on you and your brother, for no purpose whatsoever?—I don't know his business.

Further questions elicited that the defendant had to mortgage his moiety in the property he and his brother bought, soon after the purchase, that he had been frequently hard up, and that he had not made a fortune in America. He had made no attempt to repay the \$3,000 he said he owed.

ADDRESSES BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the case for the prosecution had hopelessly failed. The prosecution opened that Pang Ho would not dare to say the signatures were genuine because he had had the document set aside as forged. Having said he was at the horns of a dilemma, and could only say one thing, they put him into the box to say that one thing, and he said it. But he said a great deal more. He said he and his brother were well-known to the complainant years and years before this date, and he said what must be manifestly true, that he and his brother

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AN UNLUCKY FELLOW. INJURED, AND CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A month ago a Chinese constable found a man lying, early in the morning, injured and unconscious, outside No. 420, Reclamation Street, Yau-mati. Above his head dangled a broken rope, and by his side were two baskets, identified as having come from the house. The man was taken to hospital, and, on his discharge, was charged, yesterday, with being in possession of stolen goods.

In his defence, he told the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) that he was assaulted by a party of men and left unconscious there. Why his assailants should leave stolen property by his side he did not explain, but as he declared that he could find two men who were with him and who could vouch for the truth of his story, the Magistrate granted an adjournment until to-day, to give the defendant an opportunity of clearing himself. The young fellow still limped and the police said he had hurt his leg badly and had also sustained internal injuries.

JOINT "POSSESSION" OF A GOLD RING.

Five Chinese were charged, at the Magistrate's, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with the unlawful possession of a gold ring. The Magistrate inquired how five men could "possess" one ring. Sub-Inspector Macdonald said that it was found in the first man's pillow, but the others were in the room at the time. The ring was believed to be part of the proceeds of a highway robbery. There was a possibility of a charge of highway robbery being preferred against all of them. He asked for a remand in order to give the police time to make enquiries. The Magistrate remanded the accused until Monday.

AN EXCUSE FOR BURGLARY. "WENT INTO THE HOUSE BECAUSE IT RAINED."

"I went into the house because it was raining," a man captured in a room at 43, Saiwan Terrace, Shaokwan, at 4.30 a.m., yesterday, told Mr. G. N. Orme when he was charged at the Magistrate's, some hours later, with burglary. "He was caught in the act of taking a coat of a peg, probably he would have explained, if he had been asked, that he was changing his coat because it was wet."

It was elicited that the prisoner was an ex-soldier, a native of Kinchow, and that he had only just arrived in the Colony from Swatow. Remarking that the prisoner was evidently stranded, the Magistrate, metaphorically speaking, put him in dry dock for 21 days.

alone, had the title deeds, as his brother had executed an equitable charge in his favour. It was the basis of the complainant's case that he had never seen either the defendant or his brother until a few days before the deed was signed, yet he was forced, in cross-examination, to admit that the contrary was the case, and the entry in Mr. D'Almada's diary proved that the complainant knew the defendant "very well," and could not have been deceived by an impersonator. Mr. Alabaster submitted that the evidence on which the case for the prosecution depended was not entitled to "a reasonable degree of credit" and that his Worship must be satisfied that no jury would convict.

Mr. Jenkin thought a review of the evidence would be useful, in view of the time occupied by the case and the intervals between the hearings. He did not agree with Mr. Alabaster that all turned on the complainant's statement that he did not see the brothers Pang before the mortgage deed was signed. Mr. Jenkin submitted that, on the evidence, no jury would hesitate to find:

(a)—That a mortgage was executed in 1907.

(b)—That the deeds were produced.

(c)—That \$4,000 was paid in cash.

He said the deeds were produced either by, or with the cognisance of, Pang Ho or Pang Kun.

The only alternatives were incredible. If the complainant had taken an impersonator with him, to perpetrate a fraud on the brothers Pang, how would he secure production of the deeds? These circumstances outweighed the point mentioned by Mr. Alabaster.

The Magistrate: But why did the complainant tell Mr. D'Almada that he knew the defendant so well?

Mr. Jenkin suggested that the well-known difficulty with Chinese witnesses as to what is meant by "knowing" anyone might have come in here. What was the more probable, that he did know the brothers well, or that he did not? If he knew them well, what possible motive was there for his taking an impersonator along with him to swindle his friends? On the other hand, Mr. Jenkin suggested that there was plenty of motive to connect the defendant with the forgery. He had lost his half-share in the property and there was ample motive to put through the mortgage, pay a few months' interest and go off to America, from whence he sent his brother a power of attorney to sell the property, leaving the present complainant to pay the costs, at the same time that the security for the \$4,000 was taken away from him.

The Magistrate said he had decided to commit the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

THE UNJUST STEWARD. CHINESE APPLICATION OF THE PARABLE.

When the fire occurred at the peanut oil factory at Samshuipo a week ago, certain *foki* were permitted to remove their belongings from a house which is part of the premises, and which, it was feared, at one time, would catch fire. As a precaution, their bundles were searched and in one of them were found the works of a clock and some blankets, which belonged to the owners of the factory. Charged with unlawful possession, at the Magistrate's, yesterday, the man gave an explanation that showed he had followed the "principle" adopted by the unjust steward in the parable. He foresaw, he said, that he would suffer unemployment as the consequence of the fire and he took a few things to raise money to get back to the country. The Court required him to postpone his plans for six weeks, providing him with both employment and accommodation in the meantime.

DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED CIGARETTES.

In dealing with a charge of unlawful possession of 2,700 dutiable cigarettes, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's, yesterday, enquired what the revenue department did with confiscated cigarettes.

Acting Chief Preventive Officer Watt said that the cigarettes were sold to either the "B.A.T." or Messrs. Nanyang Brothers, who paid wholesale price for them, plus duty. Half the proceeds were generally given to the informer in the case.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY. CHINESE FOREIGN CONTROL.

Commenting on the report that the directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway oppose the proposal made by the Managing Director to borrow capital from foreign sources to complete the construction of this important line, the *Canton Times* says: When capital is needed, foreign capital is just as acceptable as Chinese capital, and we can think of specific cases where it would be preferable. Take the Canton-Hankow Railway for instance. Can it be said that Chinese management of this road has proven advantageous to the stockholders or to the general public? A line which should be prosperous is continually in financial distress. It is bled by the officials. It is made a victim of nepotism and spoliation by the Directors. Instead of keeping the road in good condition so that it can render better service to the public, this road has become a second or third class line. Soldiers control the use of special trains and monopolize the first class compartments. A host of employees (relatives and cousins of directors) receive salaries for which they render little, if any, service. The Government takes from the earnings of the railway, funds which should be applied toward the upkeep of the line. Chinese management is fast putting this important trunk line on the scrap-heap. These facts must be well-known to the directors and stockholders. In fact, some directors have complained of these things to the writer. Even though a foreign loan may mean foreign supervision for a term of years, the line would be put upon a basis of efficiency and profit, and, when handed back to the Chinese, it would be in a much better condition than it is now.

JAPAN AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE NEW LAW PROMULGATED.

The new Weights and Measures Law as passed by the Japanese Diet has been formally promulgated by the Government, thus rendering Japan one of the metric countries. As it forces a completely new and foreign system on the nation it has been apprehended that it will cause much confusion in the nation's industrial and commercial life, but an official describes this apprehension as groundless.

Simultaneously with the promulgation of the new law Mr. Kikukawa, Director of the Weights and Measures Office, gave out a statement, which states that when the first weights and measures law was framed in 1893 Japan was desirous of adopting the metric system, but the nation was not ready to accept it, and so the old systems were fully adopted. "Several times since, wholesale reform of the weights and measures system has been attempted," but it was difficult before the war, to break with the old systems and adopt the new one to which the nation was but little accustomed. Even the railways and the navy raised objections to the adoption of the metric system; they preferred the British system of weights and measures, while the army was ready to accept the metric system. When the World War started, however, the necessity of adopting the metric system was keenly felt and the Government bill was readily accepted by the Diet.

The new law, it is stated, will take effect at a date which will be named later. Within the five years beginning with that date all public works, Government offices, schools and big factories will be required to adopt the new system, while the general public will be given 20 years' grace.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have a large selection of Boots & Shoes in Black—Brown—Patent Leathers, and White Canvas in all sizes for

INFANTS, BOYS, GIRLS, MAIDS & YOUTHS

and offer the entire stock for this week only

AT

25%

REDUCTION

INFANTS' KID STRAP SHOES } Sizes 2 to 8 \$3.00 pair.

in Black, Brown & White.

WHITE CANVAS SHOES } All Sizes from \$2.50.

with Neolin Soles.

BROWN LEATHER LACE SHOES } Sizes 5 to 8 \$4.50.

A strong make for School wear.

ALSO IN BLACK GLACE KID.

BOYS' BLACK LEATHER BOOTS } Sizes 8 to 11 \$6.00.

FOR BOYS OF 5 to 12 years.

MAIDS' WHITE BUCK LACE BOOTS } Sizes 12 to 5 \$7.50.

WITH PATENT GOLOSH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[15]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTFITS.
DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.
ENGINEER'S TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE.
HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES.
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNESS NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.
Tel. 1741.
HONGKONG.

[97]

NEW RECORDS

- A2798 INDIA BLUES
- A2797 FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER
- SOMEBODY'S HEART
- I WANT A DADDY
- A2840 YOUR ONCE-IN-A-WHILE
- BURMESE BELLES
- A2841 RAINBOW OF MY DREAMS

ANDERSON'S

(THE RECORD SHOP)

[64]

Powell

TELEPHONE 8146.

COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE

SUMMER

IS OUR

UNDERWEAR.

Our underwear has been very carefully selected and comprises some beautifully soft non-irritating garments; the special weaves are not only porous, and consequently cool, but absorbent.

AGENTS FOR THE

"AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.

[37]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May to THURSDAY, the 31st day of May, 1921, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong May 21st 1921. [935]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JAMES MATTHEWS & CO., LTD., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1921.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [936]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Motor vessel,
"GLENOGLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 20 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [937]

STROUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST ISON"

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"WEST ISON"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on May 21st, 1921. Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 28th, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after May 28th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STROUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents for
Div. of Opt. U.S. Shipping Board.
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.
Hongkong, May 21st, 1921. [938]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District. Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.

Apply to—
Box No. 584,
Care of Daily Press Office.
[939]

FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK STANDARD ICE MAKING PLANT.

Capacity—4 tons per 24 hours.
No. of Ice Cans—96.
Weight of Block 150 lbs., size 8 1/2" x 15" x 42".
Compressor Pulley—40" dia, 9 1/2" face.
Speed—180 R.P.M.
Atmospheric ammonia Condenser—12 pipes 19 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and Accessories.

As so

One 20 B.H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant.

Further details and specification may be obtained from—

ACEAL/REISS & CO.
No. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. [940]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS

the Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day admitted Mr. C. H. BASTO a Partner in our Firm.
LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [938]

NOTICE.

I hereby beg to notify the public that this Consulate will not be responsible for any debts incurred by EINAR JOHNSON previously of the Norwegian steamship "Favindnes".

SVERRE BERG,
Acting Consul for Norway.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. [939]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

EMPIRE DAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for Liquor duties only from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely Closed on that day.
N. L. SMITH, Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. [940]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, June 4th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close TUESDAY, 24th May. [941]

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE post of MEDICAL OFFICER in the port of Chinkiang, China, is hereby falling VACANT. Enquiries should be addressed to the SECRETARY, BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Chinkiang.

[942]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

EFFECTIVE from this date, Mr. PERCY A. COX has been appointed General Agent of the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., at Hongkong, succeeding Mr. J. H. WALLACE, who has retired from the Company's service.

WM. T. PAYNE,
Manager,
Japan and China.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [961]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [897]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [903]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [904]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 32nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [905]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

1.—That the Directors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars to the present authorised capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 New Shares of \$250 each to be issued at the price of \$200 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Register to pay for their allotment at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:—
1st. instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of July, 1921.
2nd. and final instalment of \$45 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than a multiple of three, or in excess of a multiple of three, and that one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from prepayment of the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Fund.

For The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [867]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following Goods at present stored in No. 1 Godown of the above-named Company at West Point, in the name of CHAN SUI PAK (陳瑞柏) are taken delivery of within THIRTY DAYS from MAY 18th, 1921, and the charges due in respect thereof paid, they will be sold by Public Auction:—

J B

Lot 3383—2 Co. LONDON—60 Cases

Lot 4429—LONDON—25 Cases

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

Lot 4467—NO MARK

INTIMATION

AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY.

We have just received

a small consignment of

very High-Class American

Chocolates from the well-

known firm of Bunte

Brothers, Chicago.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUZ RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 21st, 1921.

THE SIBERIAN PLEBISCITE.

THE Entente is too solidly established for it to be said that the difference of opinion which has arisen between France and Britain over the Polish insurrection in Upper Silesia, following the plebiscite, imperils its existence, but it has certainly subjected it to a severe strain. The plebiscite was taken under the Treaty of Versailles to determine the boundary of East Prussia, but the Treaty does not expressly lay down that a majority of votes over the whole area shall decide, and that Upper Silesia is one and indivisible. The dispute results from this omission. Over the whole area the Germans secured a majority of about 200,000 votes, but the Polish account of the plebiscite is that seven districts gave a majority to Germany and nine to Poland, while the voting of the communes showed: For Poland, 462; for Germany, 94. The Germans claim that the majority of a quarter of a million votes gives them the victory and decides that Upper Silesia shall not be torn from the Reich. They allege that there is no case for the disturbance of a situation which has lasted for a hundred years and more and that as Germany has created the wealth of Upper Silesia, by her skill, energy and resources, she should be left in peace to enjoy it. The Poles, on the other hand, declare that the two races are practically equal in numbers now that the German outposts have gone home. They claim the Eastern half of the plebiscite area, and though they have been outvoted in the mineral triangle—Gleiwitz-Tarnowitz-Mielowitz—they claim that they supply the labour there, and have an indisputable majority in the great coal-bearing area, still to be exploited, stretching down to the frontier at Pless. They allege that Upper Silesia in German hands prolonged the war for two years, and that if the Polish

population is still to remain in a state of servitude it will get out of hand and will wreck the mines rather than submit to the predominance of a race it detests. Like the Germans, M. KORWANTZ declares that no power on earth can deprive the Polish miners of the fruits of their toil.

The Poles have consequently been taking matters into their own hands and, it became a question as to whether Germany should not be allowed to restore order in the province. France takes the Polish view of the controversy. She does not say that the whole of Upper Silesia should belong to Poland, but that it should be divided "on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles and the result of the plebiscite, in conformity with justice." Mr. BRIAND was reported as saying recently that he was convinced that if Poland was definitely assured that as a result of the plebiscite Silesia would be partitioned on the basis of communes, in accordance with the plebiscite figures, calm would be restored. If, on the other hand, the Allies wished to use Upper Silesia as a *quid pro quo* for their private purposes Poland would revolt. It is an astonishing suggestion that the Allies have any "private purposes" to serve in such a question. There is surely ample room for an honest difference of opinion on the wisdom of partitioning the province "on the basis of communes"—which would be more likely to open up a vista of ceaseless strife than of peace and contentment.

Where the leading statesmen differ it may be impertinent for the spectator of events thousands of miles away from the scene to express an opinion on the details of the controversy, but we can at least endorse the broad principle put forward by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE when he said that the fate of Upper Silesia must be decided by the Supreme Council and not by KORWANTZ, the Polish President; and that "the children of the Treaty cannot be allowed to break up the crockery of Europe with impunity." Whatever else might be thought of the British PREMIER's recent "explosion," the British people throughout the world need no assurance that he is serving no "private purpose" is insisting on fair play and no trifling with the Treaty—strict adherence to which, as he has said, is not a matter of honour only, but of safety. "Explosions" of this kind serve sometimes to clear the atmosphere, and it is to be hoped that in this instance the result will be to compel recognition of the fact that on points which may favour the Germans, as well as on points to the advantage the Allies, the Treaty must be scrupulously fulfilled in the spirit and the letter so far as that is possible. The important announcement made by the new American Ambassador to London that he has been authorised by the President to represent the United States on the Supreme Council is very welcome at such a juncture, for, as the cable points out, it means America's participation in the settlement of the problem which awaits solution in Upper Silesia and, in the existing circumstances, it will be to the manifest advantage of all concerned in the controversy to have this new voice in the Council.

Mr. E. S. Little, F.R.G.S., the Australian Trade Commissioner in China, and Mrs. Little have arrived in the Colony by the *Tango Maru* from Australia. The Commissioner may be seen at the Hongkong Hotel by those interested in Australian trade.

A Singapore telegram to the *China Mail* states that Dr. Lim Boon Keng, who represents the Chinese on the Straits Legislative Council, has accepted the presidency of Amoy University. Mr. Lim Boon Keng is a well-known educational expert.

The death is announced of Mr. E. B. Henderson, C.A., Secretary and Manager of Rummel Hotel, Penang, after a surgical operation at Medan for a serious internal affection, at the age of 40. The deceased was the son of Captain Henderson, for many years Chief Constable, Edinburgh. He had been in Penang thirteen years and had been Treasurer of the Town, Penang, Golf and Cricket Clubs.

The Governor of Kwangtung has proclaimed that martial law will in future be applied to the settlement of feuds between villages in the province. These feuds sometimes last for years, and the Government is determined to suppress them. So frequent have been these fights between clans and families and villages, says our Canton contemporary, that Governor Chen considers that martial law is not too severe to discourage these foolish struggles.

A rather amusing impasse, the *Singapore Free Press* says, occurred at the annual meeting of the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya, when it was stated that the members of Committee declined to serve any longer in an honorary capacity and that the Chief Secretary had declined to sanction any remuneration. Thereupon the meeting elected a Committee composed solely of Government officials!

A Chinese news agency states that the British Consul at Canton has addressed a letter to the Governor's Yamen protesting against the flying of aeroplanes over Shamen at a low altitude which the British Consulate considers is a violation of certain Aerial rules. During the last few days, says the *Canton Times*, several new machines have been tried in exhibition flights over the city. These machines will probably be used in the coming campaign against the Kwangsi militarists. Our contemporary, we note, has been required to contradict a statement made by it that the Kwangsi troops have crossed the border into Linchow. This statement is described by the Chief of Staff of the Cantonese Army as untrue.

PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSES.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board is summoned for noon to-day, for the purpose of considering the procedure to be adopted to deal with a plague-infected block of houses in Causeway Road.

DEATH OF A SHIP-OFFICER.

Mr. Charles Price, a ship's officer, was found dead in bed at his quarters at the Sailors' Home, at West Point, yesterday morning. The deceased had been ill for some time, and up to a few days ago was a patient at the Government Civil Hospital. He had obtained an appointment immediately after leaving hospital and was living at the Sailors' Home awaiting the arrival of his ship. Capt. F. Baylis, superintendent of the Home, says that at about 8.30 a.m. the deceased was apparently quite well. His room boy then brought in his breakfast. Death is thought to be due to heart failure. The deceased was 40 years of age.

OLD BAILEY HOUSE COLLAPSE

ANOTHER FALL YESTERDAY.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, there was another collapse on the premises in Old Bailey where several people lost their lives a few weeks ago. Originally, a party-wall between two houses collapsed, or was demolished by the fall of the floors of two adjoining houses. Several houses were rendered unsafe by this collapse and were consequently cleared of their inhabitants. The fall yesterday was of the party wall of the house next above those first affected. It contained no occupants. The collapse of the masonry, naturally, has brought down much of the shoring timber and it will now be necessary to make a fresh start, do a great deal more shoring, and remove a further considerable quantity of debris.

A watchman in the employ of the Public Works Department told a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* that, four days ago, he sent a written warning to the P.W.D. and to the charge-room of the Central Police Station, to the effect that this wall was bulging badly and looked like collapsing very soon, but, according to him, no action had been taken.

The man added that, just previous to the collapse, he saw four men enter the damaged houses; he supposed, to pick up trifles of wood. He warned them of their danger and ordered them out. Two minutes later the wall fell.

THE GERMAN EXPORT DUTY.

EFFECT ON CHINA CONTRACTS.

It is well-known that several contracts have been made for the shipment of German goods to China, and the acceptance of the Allied demands by Germany now raises an important question regarding the fulfilment of these contracts. Will the Germans be able to carry out their obligations by meeting themselves the 25 per cent. export duty which they have accepted? The question has been gone into locally by business men, and the impression seems to be that the Germans will attempt to wriggle out of their engagements.

It is learned that most German contracts contain a clause to the effect that delivery of goods depends upon tonnage being available for shipment. This is said to provide the necessary loophole, and Chinese who have contracted for German goods prior to the announcement of the export duty may find that ship space will not be available and that accordingly they will not receive their goods.—*N.O. Daily News*.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS CAIRO RIOT.

ONE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

CAIRO, May 20th.

Serious rioting took place in the vicinity of the Ministries, apparently connected with the extremists' attempt to prevent the official Egyptian delegation, headed by the Premier, Adly Pasha, leaving for London to negotiate with the British Government in regard to Egyptian self-government.

The demonstrators attacked the mounted police with sticks, stones, bottles filled with sand and iron and tree-guards with which they maimed 30 horses. Many policemen, who were forbidden to fire, were severely injured. The Egyptian Lancers intervened, and quelled the disturbance. One rioter was killed, and many injured.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER STRIKE?

COTTON SPINNERS TO BALLOT.

London, May 20th.

The Operative Cotton Spinners Amalgamation has decided to take a ballot whether a strike should be declared rather than accept the 30 per cent. reduction in wages proposed by the mill-owners. The ballot will conclude on May 28th.

MINERS' STRIKE.

EFFECT OF COAL BLOCKADE.

London, May 20th.

The Executives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation held a joint two-hour meeting in London this morning, after which Mr. Robert Williams stated that the meeting was satisfied by reports from the districts that the coal blockade was materially assisting the Miners' Federation to procure a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, and the meeting had resolved to spare no effort to tighten the blockade.

AMERICAN LINER ABLAZE.

SCUTTLED NEAR ELLIS ISLAND.

New York, May 20th.

A fire starting from an oil-fuel pipe very badly damaged the American liner *L'Anhandle State* (10,000 tons), which was manned by strike-breakers. The firemen were unable to suppress the outbreak. Consequently, the vessel was scuttled in the mud flats near Ellis Island.

ARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN WORKERS.

New York, May 20th.

The Central Trades Labour Council, representing 750,000 workers, has passed a resolution urging the Senate to pass the Borah Amendment authorising the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to discuss limitation of armaments.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

Washington, May 20th.

President Harding has signed the Immigration Restriction Bill.

WALL STREET EXPLOSION ARREST.

New York, May 20th.

One Giuseppe de Filippo has been arrested on a charge of causing the terrible Wall Street explosion in September last.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW DUTCH SHIPPING CO. TO BE GIVEN STATE SUBSIDY.

The Hague, May 19th.

The Second Chamber has adopted the Bill granting the Dutch South African Shipping Company 1,000,000 florins per annum for a period of five years.

[The Company was launched by men who induced bankers inexperienced in maritime affairs to finance the concern, which has not been very successful, and a subsidy was sought in order to save the Company.]

LATEST CABLES.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

COLONEL HARVEY SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

London, May 20th.

Colonel Harvey's announcement, regarding his participation in the Supreme Council, was received with surprise, in view of Mr. Colby's reply to Poland's appeal, formally reiterated in the Note of the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, to Poland, on May 5th, declaring that American representatives in Europe would not participate in the Upper Silesian discussion, which is a matter of European concern.

Colonel Harvey said that he received authority to participate in the Supreme Council on the subject of Upper Silesia yesterday.

It appears from a message from Reuter's Washington correspondent that Colonel Harvey has been instructed to act only as an observer with a view of safeguarding American economic interests, if the Upper Silesian question develops in a manner affecting them.

EARLIER CABLES.

HIS TASK IN ENGLAND.

London, May 19th.

One of the most brilliant functions in history, embracing the foremost members of Anglo-American Society in London, as well as members of the Pilgrims Club, took place, to-night, when a banquet at the Hotel Victoria in honour of the new American Ambassador, Colonel George Harvey, was given. The Duke of Connaught presided over the company, which included the Duke of York, the Premier and other members of the Cabinet, also a number of other distinguished people.

Colonel Harvey, replying to the toast to his health, proposed by the chairman and supported by the Premier, emphasised that his task was to strengthen the existing cordial Anglo-American relations, and reiterated that the American Government was under an obligation to respect the people's registered decision not to participate in the League of Nations or any of its committees.

A DRAMATIC DECLARATION.

LATER.

Colonel Harvey said that the President was pledged to unflinching co-operation with Britain in promoting the peace of the world, but, in view of the electors' mandate to the present Government, he could have nothing whatever to do with the League of Nations.

Previously Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of a speech, had laid stress on the fact that upon Anglo-American goodwill, good understanding, and co-operation, more than upon any other factor, the future well-being of the world depended. "If this is not the last war, the next will leave Europe in ashes," said the Premier. "It was essential to our own safety that we find some means of dragging the nations out of this labyrinth of hatred and degradation." He welcomed America as a new power in the great democracy, because she was vigorous, clear-headed, and untrammelled by these old quarrels.

Colonel Harvey dramatically announced amid a great demonstration that the President had authorised him to state that he (Colonel Harvey) should be present at the next meeting of the Supreme Council as the United States representative.

The announcement marks America's entry into European politics and participation in the Upper Silesian settlement. Colonel Harvey said "I shall fail miserably, and to the grievous disappointment of my President, if I fail greatly to strengthen the bonds of mutual friendship and helpfulness of the two great English-speaking nations. I can testify of my own knowledge that the King and the President see eye to eye. Our offer of the helping hand is because it is in our own interest as well as in the interests of both the nations. The President, having put his hand to the plough is not one to turn back. He has declared that the United States must play her full part in promoting world peace."

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

BRITISH WITNESSES FOR LEIPZIG.

London, May 19th.

British representatives are leaving for Leipzig for the expected opening of the trial of German war criminals on the 23rd inst. They are accompanied by sixty witnesses collected from all over the world to testify to atrocities.

LATEST CABLES.

SILESIAN CONTROVERSY.

EVENTS TAKE SERIOUS TURN.

London, May 20th.

Reuter learns that events in Upper Silesia have taken a serious turn, owing to dissatisfaction among the insurgents and shortage of food and money. A strong tendency is revealed to break away from the national movement and turn to Bolshevism. The most serious food situation is, partly, attributable to the German Government upholding supplies, which is unfavourably impressing authoritative circles in London.

M. BRIAND'S NOTE.

Paris, May 20th.

The *Petit Parisien* states that M. Briand, in a Note to Great Britain, agrees to a meeting of the Supreme Council at Boulogne, but makes it conditional on a preliminary agreement being reached on the Silesian question.

COUNT SFORZA.

Rome, May 20th.

Count Sforza has postponed his departure for Boulogne.

EARLIER CABLES.

INVITATION TO FRANCE TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, May 19th.

The British Charge d'Affaires, last evening, formally requested the French Government to be represented on the Supreme Council to which America, Italy, and Japan have also been invited. M. Briand reserved definite acceptance until the conclusion of to-day's debate in the Chamber.

FRENCH VIEWS ON REPARATION.

LATER.

An important debate in foreign policy was begun in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Tardieu who, interpellating the Government, charged it with failing to defend France's interests in the Allied negotiations. He, particularly, criticised the inadequacy of the total of the reparations claims, by which, he contended, France was a loser, owing to a desire to respect Great Britain's insistence on the observance of the Paris agreement.

M. Tardieu was applauded when he declared that the spirit of the Versailles Treaty was being violated, and he recalled derisively the Premier's assurance that a strong hand would seize Germany's neck if the twelve milliards were not forthcoming by May 1st. Instead of this, he said, the Government had been content with a German promise. He declared that Great Britain and France cannot dispense with one another in war-time or in peace, but said that the policy of successive concessions had given rise in Great Britain to perilous illusions as regards French capacity for always yielding. The debate was adjourned.

GERMANY'S WILLINGNESS TO PAY.

Paris, May 17th (delayed).

A Berlin official Note reports that, in accordance with the ultimatum, Germany has affirmed her willingness to pay 150 million gold marks to the reparations committee before the expiration of 25 days, other payments to follow.—Havas.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

DEFEAT OF ESSEX.

London, May 19th.

In fine weather, before eight thousand spectators, the Australians scored 318 (Andrews 60 and Hendry 56 not out). The wicket was in good condition. Essex made 89 (Douglas 47 not out). Gregory took five wickets for 43. The Australians won by an innings and 75 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Oxford beat Somerset by six wickets.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT VATICAN.

Paris, May 17th.

At the Council of Ministers, this morning, M. Briand announced the appointment of M. Jonart as Extraordinary Ambassador to the Vatican.—Havas.

POLO CUP.

ENGLAND'S TEAM.

London, May 19th.

England's Polo team against America has been chosen as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Tomkinson, Majors Barrett, Lockett, Lord and Woodhouse (back). Three of the members are of the side that recovered the cup from America in 1914. Woodhouse is a new-comer.

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GERMANY AND CHINA.

NEW AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Peking, May 20th.

By the signature of the agreement concluded between China and Germany, relations of amity and commerce between the two countries have been re-established.

Germany, also, gives China a declaration in which she consents to the abrogation of consular jurisdiction in China, and expresses her inability, through force majeure, to reconstitute to China all her rights and privileges in Shantung, and undertakes the fulfilment of the obligations arising from the Articles of the China section of the Versailles Treaty, the restoration to China of the German glaciis and the reimbursement of the expenses of internment of German military men in China.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLAGUE IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

Geneva, May 20th.

The Swiss State Department transmitted to the International Red Cross Committee the appeal of the consular corps at Vladivostok for a loan of 500,000 yen to combat the outbreak of plague. The committee immediately informed the health section of the League of Nations, and publicly drew attention to the facts, hoping that an international effort will be made to eliminate the new danger from the Far East.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

London, May 20th.

The newspaper *Financier*, commenting on the Chinese Railway Loan, a copy of the contract of which has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from Peking, says that the provision of Chinese funds for financing the purchase of rolling stock should assist British manufacturers desirous of supplying the material, but they have neither the organisation for entering nor the desire to become entangled in Chinese finance. The journal is of the opinion that the contract is healthy progressive measure directed towards the real development of the country.

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

The cable to-day regarding the reception accorded to the new American Ambassador to London, lends interest to the following sketch of his career by Sir Percival Phillips in the *Daily Express*: Professional diplomats of the old school will probably experience a shock when they come in contact with Colonel George Harvey, the new American Ambassador, who is due to arrive in London this month. Colonel Harvey is what Americans call a "live wire." He looks at the world calmly and keenly through large horn spectacles, and his power of invective, as shown in recent political controversies in America, is second to none.

His breezy personality is sure to make itself felt. Colonel Harvey has always been a warm and consistent friend of Britain and her Allies, and his influence as Ambassador will be devoted to strengthening the good relations between this country and the United States. As a diplomat he may even be criticised as being the blunt and outspoken, but in the end his efforts will undoubtedly achieve the result he seeks.

The new Ambassador enjoys the curious distinction of having helped make two Presidents of the United States and unmaking one. He was the first to urge the nomination of Mr. Woodrow Wilson fifteen years ago, when that gentleman was still the head of Princeton University. Five years later, on hearing that President Wilson considered himself hampered instead of helped by Colonel Harvey's activity in his behalf, the new Ambassador promptly began a violent campaign against the President, which continued without a truce until the latter ceased to be a factor in public affairs.

TALL, GRIM AND GREY.

Colonel Harvey waged unceasing warfare against the League of Nations and the attempt to commit his country to President Wilson's policy. His last journalistic production, *Harvey's Weekly*, was filled with powerful and picturesque attacks on Mr. Wilson's pet project. He has had much to do with strengthening public opinion against endorsement of the league.

It was in Colonel Harvey's room in a small hotel in Chicago that President Harding was selected by the Republican Party as a candidate for the White House. He is known to be deep in the confidence of the President, and it is even hinted that he comes to London with suggestions for the foundation of a new society of nations in which the United States will take an active part.

Colonel Harvey has been a hard worker by birth and a journalist by profession. When only twenty-eight he became managing editor of the *New York World*. For fifteen years he was the head of Harper's Publishing Company, and he also edited *Harper's Weekly*. He dabbled in finance, and organised a syndicate of electric railways which made him independently wealthy.

In appearance he is tall, rather grim, with clean-shaven face and hair turning grey, alert and vigorous, and looking less than his age, which is nearly sixty. His horn spectacles give him a grave and singularly profound expression. He was the first man to wear them in America, after Li Hung Chang had started the western world with a pair of equal size and impressiveness. He is a man of wide knowledge, an unerring judge of humanity, and an excellent after-dinner speaker. Above all, he is a "live wire." Watch him.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

KIRRIEMUIR AT LONG ISLAND.

CLYDE SHIPPING SLUMP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, April 6th.

SIR ROBERT HORNE.

Since the days of the Younger Pitt there has been no more rapid rush up the political ladder than that made by Sir Robert Horne, M.P. for the Hillhead Division of Glasgow. To become Chancellor of the Exchequer after only two years of administrative office is without precedent. It is far too early to make any prophecies as to his future place in our Parliamentary history, but it is of interest to ask what the men in the Courts of Law, in Parliament, and in the Public Departments think about him. The general verdict is that he is much more interested in big things than a day-by-day administrator. He has the quick receptive brain of a lawyer, he tears the heart out of a case while slower men are pondering over details. And he loves to carry on a series of large negotiations. It is said that he never enjoyed life more exuberantly than last autumn, when day by day he received deputations from coal-owners and miners' leaders and laid down the principles of a temporary settlement. It was a painfully temporary settlement, but that was no fault of his. The officials at the Ministry of Labour and the Board of Trade say that Sir Robert Horne has not shown any great interest in administration, that he is more like Mr. Lloyd George than, for instance, Mr. Runciman. He likes to tackle big jobs and leaves all the other things to the permanent officials. Coal and pig-ironing and the Anti-Dumping Bill have in turn occupied him. Coal really interested him because of his knowledge of mining conditions in Scotland. It is an interest which dates from his boyhood days, when, as the son of the parish minister, he mixed with the colliers and rambled among the collieries of his native Slamanian in Spirlingshire.

The Exchequer, even in these difficult days, is not engrossing, and will leave Sir Robert with leisure to help the Prime Minister in the greater things which rejoice their hearts. He is a willing worker—too willing, his well-wishers think—and his chief will always and problems for him to work out in his spare hours.

One is permitted to indulge in a little irresponsible speculation on such an occasion, and ask—Will Sir Robert Horne be a brilliant bird of passage or a permanent ornament of the political aviary at Westminster? Ninety-nine people out of every hundred would reply that he is only at the opening of a long and important political career. But this makes it the more interesting to know that a good few of his intimate friends are of opinion that, in spite of his successes, he is already fed up with Parliamentary life, and would gladly retire to the Bench, or even go back to the Bar. In short, the Sir Eric Goides, he will prove mainly a bird of passage. It is difficult to entertain such a prospect for Sir Robert, but it is certain that this is in the minds of some in Scotland who know him familiarly. At this moment, however, we need not consider the matter too seriously, and can wait and see.

There is always this to be remembered nowadays, that for really able lawyers politics is not a paying game. By the time a Cabinet Minister has paid Income tax and Super-tax, and met rent and rates on a London house, he has very little left to live upon. Sir Robert could earn far more outside the Cabinet than inside, that goes without saying, and he may not always remain free from the financial responsibilities of a household.

A SINGAPORE LADY'S REQUESTS. Letters of administration have been lodged in His Majesty's Commissary Office, Edinburgh, on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Alcott Scott, Tunbridge Wells, widow of Thomas Scott, of Singapore, who resided at one time at Orwell Lodge, 29 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, and left £159,437. Mrs. Scott sets aside £15,000 to be distributed among charitable and religious institutions, including £5,000 to the China Inland Mission, £5,000 to the Straits Benevolent Association, and £5,000 to the Singapore Y.M.C.A.

MR. J. BUCHANAN-JARDINE'S NEW HOME.

It is stated that Mr. J. Buchanan-Jardine—Sir Robert and Lady Buchanan-Jardine's only son—has taken Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire, on lease from Lord Mansfield. He is at present in Shanghai on business in connection with the family firm, but in the summer, when he marries Jean, Lord Ernest Hamilton's younger daughter, Comlongon will be their home.

HOME FROM CHINA.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland report that Dr. Andrew and Mrs. Graham, of Ichang, China, have arrived here on leave.

AST LOR INVERFORTH.

Lord Inverforth, who since the end of this war has been acting as chief of the Disposal Board of the Ministry of Munitions, demitted office in the course of last week.

As Mr. Andrew Weir, Lord Inverforth made a fortune, said to be 3 millions, out of ships and oil, and subscribed 1 million to the Tank Bank when it visited Glasgow.

This is one of the tales that are told of his Lordship when he took charge of the Disposal Board. Two Scots are talking.

"Andrew Weir's a big man noo."

"Ay, he's a Lord."

"He's mair than that, he's the Disposer o' a' things."

HARD TIMES FOR LANDOWNERS.

Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, superior of practically all the ground upon which Greenock and Gourock are built, as well as part of Port Glasgow, speaking at the annual inspection of Greenock Waterworks, incidentally referred to the position of landowners. He pointed out that his outlays exceeded his income. He was supposed to have a big income, but that

was only on paper, because when the taxes, super-taxes, stipends, rates, and so on, were taken off, only a few shillings were left out of every £1 for the upkeep of the farms on the estate. Only those who were brought up in the country could understand what it cost to keep up the broad acres, as some townspeople called them.

KIRRIEMUIR IN AMERICA.

In real stone and mortar, at enormous expense, a facsimile of the most celebrated part of Thrumy has been constructed at Long Island, New York. Fields and gardens are included, as also the Brae, the wairdy, and the small house with the window. All this has been done in order to secure the correct scenery for the screening of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy." A photograph suggests that the imitation might even deceive Snecy Hobart or Thomas Disbairt.

GOLF GAMBLERS.

To some players the incitement of a mild gamble adds a double interest to golf. The game has been the medium of many innocent wagers, but one foresees possibilities for bigger stakes in the suggestion of "balance sheet golf" as put forward by an enthusiast. The idea is to take in, as the unit, if you win 3 up and 1 to play, you collect 3s. 1d. A win of 6 up and 5 to play earns 6s. 5d. With a shilling unit it is impossible to lose more than 10s. 8d. If the unit is a sovereign, but that only appeals to the profligate. Most of us, however, find gold good enough without a gamble—the game for the game's sake is best after all.

THE CLYDE SHIPPING SLUMP.

During March, only one contract was booked on the Clyde, and that was a small affair, a hopper barge of 200 tons. Bad as this shows the trade to be, it is not the whole of a gloomy story. The output of vessels is so steady that in a short time there will be empty stocks at many yards, and empty stocks spell an addition to the number of the unemployed in Scotland.

Translations of Heine are without number, but Mr. Alexander Gray has made the best yet attempted into braid Scots. The following verses may be taken as a favourable sample of his style:—

It's a coorse, coorse nicht and it's rainin'!
There's an onding o' snaw forbye,
I sit by the winnock glowerin'
At the bowstercous mirky sky.

I see a licht sheenin' its lanesome,
It slowly comes down the street.
A mither bearin' a lantern
Gaes draighin' through the weat.

The body has coft some butter,
And sugar and eggs and meal,
She's etlin' to be at the bakin'
For her lassie's at home no' weel.

She leans her head on the bowster,
And drowsily blinks at the licht,
Her hair that things round her shouthers
Sheens bonny and gowden and bricht.

TRIALS OF ISLAY GOLFERS.

The golf in the Machrie course in Islay is strenuous, and this tale is associated with the 18th hole, called Infrann (Hell). Emerging after a hot and unbalanced strife in an exasperating bunker a Presbyterian minister exclaimed bitterly—"Ah, maun gie it up!" "What!" cried his partner; "Gie up gow!" "Na," replied the minister with superb scorn, "gie up the ministry!"

MARRIAGE.

At the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, on March 30th, by the Rev. J. Rogerson, Francis Ewart, O.B.E., M.B., son of Wm. Ewart, Co. Down, Ireland, to Maud Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunlop, Bangkok, Siam and niece of Mrs. Messer, Braeside, Galashiels.

OBITUARY.

At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, suddenly, on April 2nd, Janet Henderson, only daughter of John Henderson, Lochrig, Berwickshire, and wife of Archibald Bookless, Ningpo, China.

Sir Edward Parrott, formerly Parliamentary representative for one of the Divisions of Edinburgh, Editor of *Messrs. Thomas Nelson's* publications.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY.

REBUILDING BY AMERICA.

Mr. Whitney Warren, the American architect, stated to a gathering of British and American correspondents last month that his plans for the rebuilding of Louvain library have now been definitely accepted by the Belgian authorities. As is known, the American people will undertake this work, the cost of which is estimated, will be under £1,000,000, of which \$300,000 has so far been raised by the committee presided over by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who, it is expected, will lay the corner-stone. Mr. Whitney Warren, who is the architect of the Grand Central Railway Station in New York, has returned to the Brabant architecture of the seventeenth century for inspiration in rebuilding the famous library. The designs represent a noble pile, which, however, will not stand on the site of the old building; the emplacement will be on the Place du Peuple, and it is hoped that the first stone will be laid in July. There will run along the balustrade of the library, in letters six feet high, the following inscription, which tells that Louvain library was destroyed by the fury of the Germans and restored as a gift by America: "Furor Teutonico diruta domo Americano restituta." While America will provide the building, as a monument of Belgium's attitude in the war, her self-sacrifice, and her abnegation, the Allied people will provide the books and notable contributions have been made by Great Britain, France, and the King of Spain.

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The Management having received numerous applications for monthly quotations from local residents who are not owners of private cars, have decided to allocate a limited number of rooms for this purpose, and now beg to announce the following inclusive rates:

Two (2) persons occupying one double room with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e., one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$500 per month for two persons.

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The difference in rates above quoted is explained as follows:—The rate of \$500 is for two persons in one car, and the second quotation of \$450 covers cases where four persons are prepared to share one car for transportation.

No extra charge to residents will be made in connection with the regular Tea and Dinner Dainties or Entertainments held at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Monthly residents will also be entitled to the free use of the individual bathing tents on the beach.

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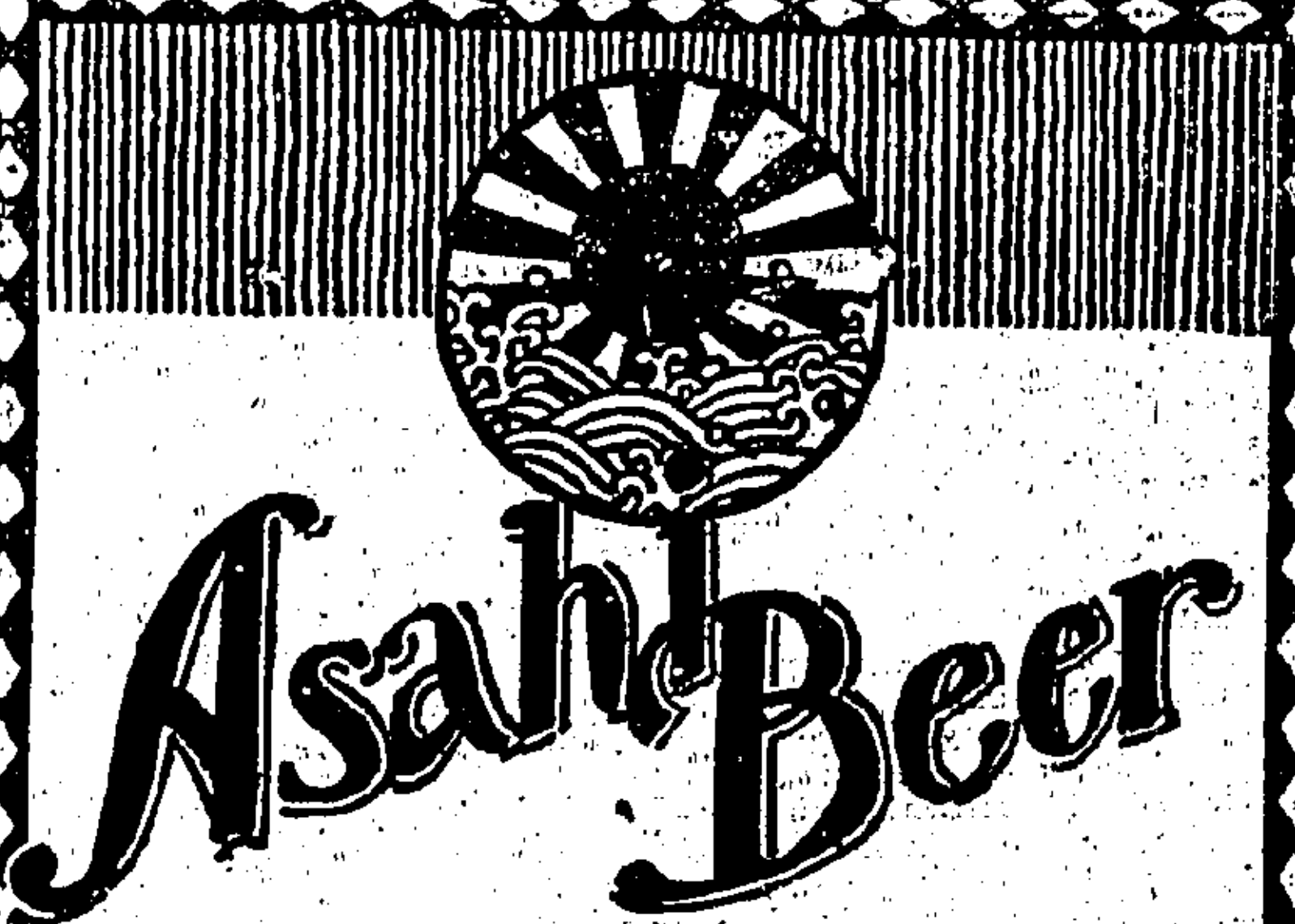
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LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

[FROM "THE TIMES" STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT.]

Whatever may be said of the Scandinavian woman of the period, there is no doubt that she has made gigantic strides towards freedom since the days of Ibsen and Strindberg.

It would be no more easy to find a Nora or a Hedda Gabler in Norway than to discover the prototype of one of Strindberg's heroines in Sweden. Or if a Nora were found, she would surely be, not the Nora who turns her back on husband and home in search of self-development and social freedom, but a Nora returned from that experiment fully cognizant of her rights, prepared to assist them, and willing to take men and things as they are. As to Hedda Gabler, who sought to teach men by precept, and example how to "die in beauty," it may be doubted whether she ever existed outside the fancy of the great dramatist who created her to point his moral and adorn his tale.

In Sweden the splendidly vindictive shrew of Strindberg's woman-hating period is equally a myth; while the creations of feminist and "women's rights" authors, from Fredrika Bremer to Ellen Key, are at least as obsolete as the heroines of the realistic literature of the 'eighties.

The modern woman has long since passed that stage. She has achieved all she was then clamouring for, and is determined to make the best of it. The same educational facilities are open to her as to her male schoolfellows, from the mixed schools to the universities. She may compete for honours, fellowships and professorships; can enter any of the liberal professions or public services; and already occupies a majority of the appointments in the post offices, banks, and commercial houses. And now, having received the vote, she is eligible for election to the Town and County Councils and to Parliament.

True, she shares this crowning victory with her sisters in other countries, but the manner in which she achieved it is characteristic. She had recourse to no violence, no smashing of shop windows, no baffling of the police or hunger-striking. But for years she has exercised, by writings and actions, a constant pressure upon public opinion, and, moreover, has proved her ability and fitness in the professions and public services.

Women have just taken an active part throughout Sweden in the double elections to the town and county councils and to the First Chamber, or Upper House, both a communal and a political vote. The suffrage is secret, but the women evidently prefer clear cut extremes to half-tints and middle courses, and their votes have gone mainly to the Conservatives and Labour.

And what of love, marriage, and motherhood in all this? There is no doubt that Swedish women are facing marriage problems from a new point of view. Marriage becomes less and less a mere means of obtaining a settled position in life. It is no longer looked upon as a step towards emancipation. On the contrary, it entails the renunciation of many liberties. But the romantic strain is as great in the modern girl as it ever was in the Viking girl. Her maternal instinct is paramount, and love's a great conjurer. Only she faces the momentous choice now with her eyes open. Most of the mystery of motherhood has disappeared in the course of her education. She has been taught biology and physiology among other things, and looks upon the functions of nature without any feeling of prudery or sense of indecency.

It must not be supposed that the new familiarity of association between the two sexes in Scandinavia has closed the door to love-making and romance. Here in Stockholm youths and girls are equally fond of dancing and sport. The ball-rooms, theatres, and cafes bring them together as much as the skating-rinks, riding lessons, and hockey matches. And Cupid gets more chances than ever before.

A NEW USE FOR DOCTORS.

Necessity is said to be mother of invention, but of all the protean forms of invention known to humanity the following is far and away the most bizarre. A farmer, we learn from an American paper, once rushed up to the home of a country doctor in the village late one night and besought him to come at once to a distant farm-house. The medicine man hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's house. Upon their arrival the farmer said:—

"How much is your fee, Doc?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here 'y are," said the farmer, handing over the money; "the blamed liver-man wanted five dollars to drive me home."

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there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—ADVT.

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Any medicine, as a first essential to the title of "Ideal," must have been tried out under every varying known condition of the ailment it is specially designed to treat. It is safe to say that during the fifty years Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the Public, it has been tested, not once, but in numberless cases, in every variety of digestive trouble, with marked success.

The medicinal extracts—of which there are more than ten varieties—in Mother Seigel's Syrup act as a tonic to the organs of digestion—stomach, liver, and bowels—strengthening and stimulating them so that they again become capable of performing their vital functions easily and efficiently. If you need a tonic, give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial after your next meal.

MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, INDIGESTION, HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION



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SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIMA MARU ... Middle of June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.**MELBOURNE & SYDNEY** via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
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AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Panama. Middle of June.

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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TATIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 6th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st May, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TOMIURA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TOTOMI MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
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No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
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Tel. No. 140.**SCOTTISH SPORT.****SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT.****RANGERS AND CELTIC DROP A
POINT.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, April 6th.
The followers of Rugby had a great attraction provided on the ground of the Scottish Football Union, where a seven-a-side tournament was held on behalf of the Edinburgh Institution War Memorial Fund. This form of sport was originally confined to the Borders, but its attractiveness has infected not only the city clubs but the city public. There is a big difference between the "sevens" game and the ordinary Rugby match, and clubs which have little chance of distinguishing themselves when playing a fifteen-a-side look forward to getting a little of their own back at the "restricted" game. The Institution lost a large number of members in the war in France, Gallipoli, and Mesopotamia, and clubs from Glasgow and the Borders, as well as the local School clubs, sent good teams, which included quite a crowd of internationalists, to help the memorial to their dead comrades.

The winners of the tournament were Stewarts, to whom Ivan Tait's fine turn of speed was a great asset; and Hibernians were worthy runners-up. The chief surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of Glasgow High School by Edinburgh Wanderers.

WATSONIAN TOUR.
Watsonians went on a visit to the North of England, and defeated Northumberland and Hartlepool Rovers by good majorities.

RUGBY PERSONALIA.

A. W. Angus, the famous Watsonian and Scottish International three-quarter, has played his last game for the club at Myreside. A great figure in Scottish Rugby for years, his withdrawal is regretted by friend and opponent alike. It is hoped, however, that he will join the noble band of Knights of the Whistle.

N. C. Bodenstein, who played in several Scottish Trials, has passed his final examination at Aberdeen University, and returns shortly to South Africa. Bodenstein was earmarked as certain to receive International honours, but then came the edict that no birds of passage were eligible, and he dropped from the list of probabilities and became impossible. Bad luck for Bodenstein and Scotland.

Glasgow Academicals have re-appointed R. S. Simpson as Captain. He is not only one of the most versatile but one of the most popular Rugby players in the country.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Some curious results were recorded in the League. The big goal, victory of Heart of Midlothian over Clyde, for instance, was an instructive comment on their erratic career, and the difference between League and Cup tie temperaments. Then Rangers could not do anything with Morton beyond a draw. And Celtic were quite feeble before Dumbarton. Dundee's success at Coatbridge must not be overlooked, although it in no way compensates them for being defeated in the Cup, it puts them well up among the top liners in the League chart.

Clyde, 2; Albion Rovers, 0.
Morton, 1; Dundee, 0.
Albion Rovers, 2; Dundee, 0.
Celtic, 1; Dumbarton, 1.
Clydebank, 2; Queen's Park, 0.
Hearts, 6; Clyde, 0.
Morton, 0; Rangers, 0.
Partick Thistle, 2; Aberdeen, 2.
Third Lanark, 0; Motherwell, 1.
Raith Rovers, 3; Ayr United, 1.
Kilmarnock, 1; Hibs, 3.

THE LEAGUE TO DATE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
Rangers	36	31	1	4	98
Celtic	36	28	5	5	91
Partick Thistle	37	16	11	10	42
Dundee	36	16	10	10	42
Motherwell	36	16	10	10	42
Hearts	36	16	11	9	41
Third Lanark	37	13	14	5	41
Airdrieonians	39	15	15	6	40
Morton	36	12	12	12	39
Kilmarnock	36	15	16	8	38
Aberdeen	36	12	13	13	37
Hibernian	36	15	16	7	37
Hamilton Accs.	36	12	14	12	36
Ayr United	36	15	16	3	35
Clydebank	36	12	16	10	34
RAITH ROVERS	36	15	16	4	34
Albion Rovers	37	10	16	11	31
Queen's Park	37	10	16	11	31
Falkirk	36	11	16	9	31
Clydebank	37	6	18	13	25
Dumbarton	36	8	26	4	20
St. Mirren	36	7	27	4	19

SCOTTISH CUP.

In the third replay of the semi-final for the Scottish Cup, Partick Thistle defeated Heart of Midlothian by 2 goals to 0. The football was very poor.

LADIES' CUP.

The ladies' lacrosse international between Scotland and England, played at Edinburgh, was won by England by 13 goals to 7.

**OSBORNE NAVAL COLLEGE
CLOSED.****SUGGESTED USE AS AIR SCHOOL.**

After being used for nearly 18 years for the training of cadets, the Royal Naval College, Osborne, was closed, recently, when the 163 cadets went on leave. Upon the conclusion of leave the cadets will go to Dartmouth College, to which establishment many members of the Osborne staff have been transferred.

Up to the present nothing is known, if, indeed, any decision has been arrived at, as to the future of the forty acres of ground and buildings at Osborne, which since 1903 have been used for the training of naval cadets. The Admiralty appears to have no plans with regard to the establishment, and it is stated that the Air Ministry are desirous of taking it over for use for instructional purposes.

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After shaving with Cuticura Soap the Cuticura Talcum is a most indispensable adjunct. It is soothing and refreshing to the most tender skin.

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**WHAT IS THE CONDITION
OF YOUR HAIR?**Adopt the Popular Beneficial "Harlene
Hair-Drill"**1,000,000 Hair-Growing and Hair-
Beautifying Outfits FREE to All.**

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is thin, greasy, falling out, or if it is dry, brittle, and full of dandruff, you should use "Harlene Hair-Drill". It is a most effective and reliable remedy for all hair troubles.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene", the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth.
2. A Packet of the marvelous Hair and Scalp Cleansing "Cremes" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Harlene".
3. A Bottle of "Ureol", Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial in those cases where the scalp is itching and the hair is falling out.

4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.
And this is the method of "Harlene Hair-Drill". First clean the hair with "Cremes" Shampoo Powder. Then apply "Harlene" to the hair, and massage it in. Then apply "Ureol" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial in those cases where the scalp is itching and the hair is falling out.

Then apply "Harlene", the wonderful hair tonic and foot, sprinkle it on the hair, and gently rub the scalp with your fingers according to the simple instructions contained in the "Hair-Drill" Manual. This nourishes the hair roots, and thus improves its growth and health condition.

Finally, add a few drops of the delightfully fragrant "Ureol" Brilliantine to give the hair a healthy, glossy finish.

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SHANGHAI	"KYONGSANG"	Tues.	24th May	D'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	"CHUNGSANG"	Tues.	24th May	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Wed.	25th May	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	"HANGSANG"	Fri.	27th May	10 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	27th May	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sat.	28th May	D'light

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hobe when inducement offers.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAI FONG"	On 22nd May, 9 A.M.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"PAKHUI"	On 22nd May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 23rd May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 24th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 24th May, Noon.
WATWAI, CROO, N'CHUANG & T'ZIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"FOUCHOW"	On 25th May, Noon.
"ANSHAI & TSINGTAO"	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIKONG" ... (Capt. W. Cooper) TUESDAY, May, 24th, at 11 A.M.
"HAIKONG" ... (Capt. W. C. Passmore) FRIDAY, May, 27th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG" ... (Capt. A. H. Stewart) TUESDAY, May, 31st, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"FLASSY"	7,348	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	do.
"SYRIA"	7,800	2nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" | 6,100 | 3rd May | Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & B'gon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	31st May	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Townsville, Brisbane.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ALIPOR"	5,300	3rd May	Japan via Shanghai
"TANDA"	7,000	25th May 9 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"FLASSY"	7,348	20th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,000	6th June	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gurney & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Hashtocks, etc., apply to
MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.

"PEKING MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 18th June.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"KOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Dep. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

SS.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"GROSSKEYS"	Freight only April 18th	May 21st
"WENATCHEE"	Freight only May 23rd	June 10th
"EDMORE"	Freight only May 29th	July 10th
"ELDRIDGE"	Freight only June 30th	July 31st
"WENATCHEE"	Freight only July 25th	Aug. 18th
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Freight only Aug. 8th	Sept. 18th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

SS. "ABERCOSS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports	Sailing May 22nd.
SS. "MONTAQUE" Freight only	June 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (71)

REGULAR SERVICE
To & From
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.R. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA	May 25th
GLYMONT	June 20th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING. Tel. Add. ADMIRAL. Telephones 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

SS. "WYTHEVILLE"	to NEW YORK About May 25th.
SS. "WYNIAH"	to NEW YORK June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor. Hotel Mansions. (178)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SEANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAULLECAT" 21,000 tons	On or about 1st June.
	"Shanghai (only)"	

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORTSAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 tons	On or about 31st May.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephones 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING"	May 25th.
"VICTORIA"	June 24th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y. CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents,
115, Connaught Road, Central.

Tel. 3307.

